

# The Weekly Independent

W. W. BOOTH, Editor and Proprietor

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## THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

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FRIDAY AUGUST 10, 1906

## COST OF LIVING AND TAXES

The whole tariff issue turns on whether the people of the United States will decide to continue paying high prices for all they buy and continue to add to the enormous profits of the protected trusts. There can be no dispute that the cost of living has increased 48 percent since the present tariff law was enacted. Every housekeeper knows this is true from personal experience, if it does not require Don's Index figures to verify this large increase in prices. It is also now acknowledged by the republican leaders that the trusts sell their products cheaper abroad than to our own people. It is also certain that wages and incomes of the workmen, small tradesmen, clerks and wage earners generally have not increased in like proportion to the increased cost of living, for whereas it now takes \$1.48 to buy what cost \$1.00 in 1897 incomes have only increased on the average 14 percent, so that if a wage earner was getting in 1897 \$15 a week, he now gets \$17.10, if he has received the average increase. The increased cost of what he buys is nearly half as much again, not including rent. How much rent has increased can be settled by each individual for himself. In most of the large cities rents have fully kept pace with the increased cost of living and the cost of building materials has followed the general trend of prices. In some small cities and in villages rents have not increased in the same proportion, but wages there have also not increased as much.

The voters of the United States in each congressional district will have to decide, when they vote next fall, which party best represents their interests. The republicans stand pat and will not revise the tariff in any particular. They point to trust high prices as an evidence of the prosperity the tariff has produced and they keep discreetly silent about the much less increase of salaries and wages. The democrats are pledged to revise the tariff by greatly reducing the excessive rates that now shelter the trusts. That would result in a reduction of high trust prices, because if the trusts did not reduce prices, importations of foreign goods would come in and compete with the products of the trusts. The reduction in the cost of living would virtually be an increase of salaries and wages, because the money earned would buy more, or it would take less money to provide for the necessities of a family or person.

The wise voter, who investigates the tariff issue, unless he is one of the protected class, is certain to decide that the democratic policy is best for his pocket-book.

## IN MERE PRETENSE

In 1904 Judge Parker said, in his letter of acceptance, substantially that we had enough law to stop every corporate abuse. The common law was available for the use of the state authorities; and besides that there were plenty of state statutes and plenty of federal statutes. The Sherman anti-trust law, and the interstate commerce law had been on the statute book for many years. But the president, his cabinet officers and all the republican spell-binders loudly called for new laws to enable the government to curb the corporations.

The coal trust, the oil trust, the beef trust and the railroads had been violating existing laws with the regularity and audacity that is born of collusion with the officers of the law. They were not at all hostile to Mr. Roosevelt or his administration. They furnished money to secure his reelection. They evidently preferred the making of new laws, dictated by themselves, to the enforcement of the old laws made to punish their crimes and check their rapacity.

All that has been done towards prosecuting the trusts has been done under those old laws. Some of the western states forced the attorney general to prosecute the Northern Securities company under the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. And according to Secretary Taft that prosecution is the chief glory of the Roosevelt administration, and it is practically the only act of the administration which reflects any credit upon it. The recent action of the interstate commerce commission against the oil trust and the railroads was due to the Tillman Gillespie resolution, which Roosevelt signed with express "reluctance." That resolution merely authorized the commission to institute investigations looking to the enforcement of the old laws; and it was necessary only because the administration had not enforced those laws except when compelled to do so by reason of exposures made by the state authorities or by other instru-

mentality outside the department of justice.

Why did not the president enforce the law against the beef trust? His subordinates supplied that trust for years with labels for its meat products, certifying that each package had been lawfully "inspected" and that the "quality" of the contents was "guaranteed" by the government of the United States. How could such a certificate have been given if the law was not sufficient, when properly enforced, to justify such a certificate? If the certificate was responsible for it. Not until Upton Sinclair had exposed the intolerable practices of the packers, and demonstrated that the law had been violated by collusion between the packers and the administration did the president issue his sensational message against the beef trust. The beef barons might truly say as Rockefeller has said: "Business methods have nothing to do with it. It is all politics." They had the administration's certificate of the propriety of their business methods and of their compliance with the law.

If the law had been enforced there could have been no beef scandal, no railroad scandal, no coal or oil scandals, no grain inspection scandals. The very existence of these scandals, arising as they do from long standing violations of the old laws referred to by Judge Parker in 1904, proves that the administration has been either inefficient, or else participates criminally, in all this scandalous business, and that its pretense of righteous indignation is "all politics."

Mr. Taft blundered, therefore, when he said at Greensboro, on July 9, that the president "by act," as well as by word, had "manifested to the people his determination to pursue the middle, just and impartial course by which the rich and the poor should enjoy the equal protection, and suffer the equal and just enforcement of the laws." This is "all politics." The record proves the contrary to be the truth. Judge Parker has shown the contrary to be the fact by citing the record in all cases where there have been prosecutions, all of which have been under the old laws—Exchange.

## CENTRALIZATION OF POWER

It will be some time before we know the good or bad effects of the railroad rate legislation and the meat inspection and the Panama canal bills. There is not much doubt that the two first named bills will have to be passed upon by the supreme court before we know where we are at. So far as regarding that legislation, the voters at the next election will have to vote blindly. The railroads evidently believe that they have not much to fear from rate regulation, so far as any reduction of rates is concerned, or the price of their stocks would not be so strongly maintained.

The beef packers profess to be more than satisfied with the meat inspection bill, as they may well be, considering that a republican congress so kindly put the cost on the American taxpayer. Regarding the building of the Panama canal, no one but the engineers will know the progress that is being made, and all the people of the United States will be sure of it that the annual bills will be paid for by them and that the cost will be increased \$40,000,000 or more by the decision of the republican congress that all the supplies must be bought of the tariff fostered trusts unless the president decides the price charged is extortionate. That, of course, the president will not be called upon to decide, for the trusts and combines will keep just within what might be looked upon as extortionate. Thus all the proposed reform and remedial legislation that has been heralded with such a strenuous flourish of trumpets and beating of tom-toms dwindles down to a mass of pottage for the people. They may not have sold their birthright, but it looks vastly possible that the republican leaders have wronged it for them and that the trusts and corporations expect to foreclose in due time.

The congress has taken a most radical position on placing in the hands of the president the prerogatives of power and has declared for centralization in the federal government of sovereignty more than the old federalists under Hamilton urged or desired. In the hands of a patriot the increased power of the president may do no harm and may be of service in controlling congress and the bad elements of his party, but if a tyrant or an ambitious creature of corporations should be elected chief magistrate and should desire to perpetuate his public service it would be quite difficult to depose him by constitutional methods.

The president says he is not a tyrant, the military, the police force, the navy, the militia, the office term, a vast swarm of them, at his back and call. He has power to see by inquiry into the doings of corporations that operate outside of our laws. He has all the machinery of the federal court, the attorneys and United States marshals, whose deputies might be used as without end, in order to punish such as might not bow submissively to his sovereign will or disavow agreements that might be levied against such corporations and individuals as might intentionally or carelessly have broken or evaded the law. Even many of the federal judges would not be independent of him or at least enough would be found to enforce the law with an eye to their own advantage.

Such in brief are the conditions that now confront us through the constant subservience of a republican congress to an executive clothed with vast power. It commenced with McKinley under the absurd name of the war with Spain and has been gradually growing until it has become a menace under Roosevelt. The latter may be a patriot, though most people doubt it and think him

consumed with ambitious projects. He has declared he will not be a candidate for a third term and for their own ultimate salvation the people must take him at his word.—Exchange.

## A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

When President Roosevelt on October 4th addresses his fellow citizens at Harrisburg, upon the dedication of the "bronze doors" of the new capitol of Pennsylvania, he will have a great opportunity to advance the cause of good government. The time will be just about a month before the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to decide between the "regular" republicans and the Lincoln reformers. The "bronze doors" will record for ages the most corrupt and degraded government that a free people ever submitted to, for the ringleader is embossed thereon in enduring bronze.

President Roosevelt can hardly endorse Quay, or his audacious and unscrupulous methods, but will he have the courage to denounce Penrose, the successor of Quay and endorse the cause of the people, who through the reform organization known as the Lincoln republicans, are trying to wipe out the stain and corruption of political bossism.

It will be a crucial test of how much the real reform spirit animates Mr. Roosevelt and how greatly his mind is bent on vivifying reform efforts in "all parts."

The issue is plain, on the one side is the old Quay gang, now headed by Penrose, and still backed by the corrupt trusts and corporations that have so long dominated the old commonwealth. On the other hand are the plain people—the reformers and the democrats, striving to overthrow corruption and grafting and laying aside political partisanship to attain that much desired end.

It is a great opportunity for President Roosevelt and he will have the undivided attention of all his fellow citizens, everywhere, who are fighting for real reform and who trust to find him unconditionally recorded on the side of decency and righteousness.

## EXORBITANT EXPRESS RATES

It takes a fight between stockholders to give publicity to corporation earnings. The Wells-Fargo Express Company, it appears, according to the pleadings in a suit now pending against that corporation by dissatisfied stockholders, is earning 40 percent on its capital, although it is only paying 8 percent dividend. These stockholders charge that E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate who controls the Wells Fargo Express Company, is using its enormous surplus, said to be \$20,000,000, although the reports of the company indicate only \$12,000,000, in manipulating stock-juggling operations in Wall Street. Mr. Harriman wants to know what these minority stockholders are going to do about it, as he controls 55 percent of the stock.

As express companies will under the new railroad rate bill be subject to the control of the interstate commerce commission after August 29th, there would seem to be a simple way for those who are shippers by this and other express companies, to settle the controversy by complaining to the commission and demanding more reasonable rates and thus prevent any future surplus. Rates can be cut to that instead of paying 40 percent, they will produce 8 percent, which is all a semi public corporation and a monopoly should be allowed to charge. The fact is that express companies, fast freight companies and other inside graft of the railroads, are generally controlled by the railroad magnates or their friends and the generous "take off" is divided between those large stockholders that control the parent railroad. A similar state of affairs exists with the coal roads and the mining companies and they must all be divorced from one another and the public protected. If the new law is not sufficiently stringent to accomplish that, congress will be forced by public opinion to amend the law that this plundering will cease.

This man Harriman is one of the worst offenders in the country and nothing will please the people so much as to see him brought to time and reasonable rates established on his lines, both railroad and express.

## Sentence Sermons

Convenience often poses as conscience. Only words easily rush from rocky and barren hearts.

While sympathy waits for second thoughts, selfishness gets the floor. The things you look at in private determine what you live in public.

No man ever made enough money to build a man clean for his guilty past. Many a man thinks he is scrupulous because he has forgotten how to be naive.

Trouble is the only thing that comes nearer to the prayer for something to turn up. The fears that accompany a choking-up process are not always those of conscience.

If you can keep sweet in a world where selfishness is turning men sour, you are doing more toward enriching than all the silver mines of all the ages.—Chicago Tribune.

## Present for Papa

J. H. Miller and Lily Rose, of Chickasha, I. T., ran away to Oklahoma City and were married on the birthday of the bride's father, the latter receiving the first intelligence of the event in this note from his daughter: "I could think of nothing that you need more than a son-in-law, so I concluded to give you one as a birthday present."

**Government Wants Silver.**  
"Governor, what is the effect of the new order regarding the receipt of bullion at the mint, as published in the News Sunday," was the question put to ex-Governor Colcord, assayer in charge of the local mint, today.

"Well the government now finds itself short of both small silver coins and the silver bullion to coin them. For the past two or three years the supply of small silver coins have been growing less as the country has grown and the demand for them increased until now the Treasurer of the United States finds himself unable to supply that demand, and he has ordered the resumption of their coinage. To furnish the required silver the order noted has been sent out."

"At one time it was planned to re-coin some of the many millions of silver dollars lying idle in the Treasury into smaller coins. This met with some opposition, and the plan has, I think, been dropped. The last Congress was looked to to enact such legislation whereby more silver might be purchased in order to meet the growing demand for the smaller coins. This it failed to do; so the Director of the Mint has, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the provisions of Sec. 3-20 R. S., directed and authorized the different mints and assay offices to accept deposits of bullion whenever the amount of silver does not exceed in value the proportion of one part of silver to ten parts of gold, and to pay for the same at the current rate as fixed by the Mint Bureau."

"Up to the present time we have only accepted deposits of bullion wherein the gold fineness exceeded that of silver. Under the present rules we may purchase bullion containing quite an amount of silver. Should the gold in a deposit be worth \$1000 it will carry \$100 worth of silver—in the neighborhood of 165 ounces at the present price of silver. "When it becomes generally known that we are authorized to purchase bullion of this character, I look for quite an increase in the business of it is institution. We are now doing an immense business—much more, in fact, than has been done here in years. This order means a considerable saving to a number of depositors who have had to sell their bullion either to the banks or the refiners. They can now bring their bullion to the mint and dispose of it to advantage, saving expressage, exchange and other expenses."—Carson News.

**Considine's Narrow Escape.**  
J. L. Considine, warden of the State prison, had a very narrow experience and escaped with his life by a miracle while en route to Ramsey from Carson yesterday. He was about seven miles from Ramsey when an electric storm arose and a bolt of lightning struck in the road a short distance in advance of the machine. Considine was rendered unconscious by the shock and was thrown from the auto, which was disabled. He succeeded in shutting off the power and when he revived soon had the machine on the road to Ramsey. Warren Considine is largely interested in the Ramsey district and was taking supplies to the camp, consisting of fifty pounds of butter, 100 gallons of milk and five gallons of cream. When he reached Ramsey an investigation disclosed that all his cargo had been saved by the electric storm.—Reno Journal.

**The Egg in the Cocktail.**  
It was her first dinner in a New York restaurant after she had arrived in this country, and her host was introducing her to a Martini cocktail. She was curious as to the composition of the drink, and the man began by saying it was made of gin. At this she interrupted him by remarking that in her country they used that liquid for washing the windows. "Very well, then," replied her host. "Just drink the vermouth and let the gin go."

When she had got to the bottom of the glass and made up the olive clearly she remarked: "I suppose if this is a cocktail that is the egg of the hen."—New York Press.



**DANGER!**  
You need not be fearful if you use **BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP**

for that cough. There are many consumptives who now would be well if they had cared for their health. Ballard's Horehound Syrup Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough and Lung Troubles.

**SAVED SICK SPELLS.**  
Mrs. Emma Johns, Las Vegas, N. Mex. writes: "I recommend Horehound Syrup to all I know troubled with coughs, colds, etc. I have been saved numerous sick spells, by using this remarkable preparation."

PRICE 25c, 50c, \$1.00  
Ballard Snow Liniment Co.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold and Recommended by **ELKO DRUG COMPANY**

**Conservative yet Progressive Statesmen.**  
A good many republican statesmen say they are in favor of reform, but from their antecedents and general connection with trusts, railroads and other predatory corporations it appears not violently so. Senator Dryden of New Jersey is one of these and like Senator Elkins of West Virginia he stood for and supported by voice and vote every great measure that adorns the "matchless record of the recent session of congress." "It seems to me" says this modern pillar of reform, "that the mental attitude of President Roosevelt toward public questions of our day is a fine blending of a broad and courageous progressiveness with a wise and steady conservatism that is altogether admirable." To be progressive and conservative at the same time may be Rooseveltian but hardly in unison, any more than the attitude of these other republican statesmen who are trying to appear to be for vox populi and are actually for plutocracy. Perhaps the dual mental condition is what draws these senators so closely to the president. Senator Dryden, like Senator Elkins, of course stands pat and upon that and the Rock of Gibraltar, that pays him \$95,000 a year salary, he stands shouting defiance to reformers as enemies of the state and of himself.

## WHEN BUDDING SAILORS LEFT

### Significant Call for "Navy Flip" Too Much for Them.

Several midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis were in Washington on their vacation, and as they were making the rounds of the cafes and hotels it was apparent they were impressed by their own importance. They sat at a table in the palm room of the Willard hotel discussing celebrities. They did not think much of Gen. Miles, spoke slightly of the marine corps, and boasted of their intimate acquaintance with Admiral Dewey and other officers of his rank. Their voices could be heard even in the remote recesses of the room.

For a short time the midshipmen highly entertained the other patrons for whose benefit the conversation was carried on. Then the hearers became bored. Finally a man sitting at a table next to the one occupied by the midshipmen summoned a waiter, and when he was several feet away called out: "Waiter, bring me a navy flip."

"I never heard of that drink. How is it made," said the waiter. "It's made with condensed milk and a little hot water," he replied. The midshipmen went out in a few minutes.

## WILD ANIMALS NEARLY EXTINCT

### Colorado the Only Preserve Left, and Game Grows Scarce There.

Among the distinct purposes of the annual meeting of the National Association of Game and Fish wardens and commissioners, held at St. Paul recently, were: Elimination of politics from the department in each state; uniform laws for the protection of game and the propagation of fish, says the Denver Post. Colorado is considered the most important state in the Union so far as the preservation of game is concerned. Big game in all Middle West and in the Northwest is becoming extinct. Some is still preserved in the mountain fastness of this state. Sportsmen, both in and out of office, regard Colorado as the battle ground for the enactment and enforcement of laws that will curb the wholesale slaughter of the distinctly American wild animals. Colorado is the only state where the elk still survives in its native haunts where there is practically a closed season. The statute permits the killing of this animal between November 1 and 5, but even this provision is suspended until 1907. At the next session of the legislature it is probable that the time for enforcement of the provision will be still further extended, so that the closed season for elk will be made permanent.

**Has Many Relics of Burns.**  
Through a long passage in the quaint old High street of Dumfries stands the Hole 'n' the Wa' Inn, in which is located the finest private collection of Burns relics in the country. Mr. John Thomson, the proprietor of the oldest licensed house in the town is a collector of the highest enthusiasm, one who is prepared at any time to surmount the greatest difficulties and make almost any sacrifice to gain possession of the least considerable article that can authentically be linked with the Scottish bard. In every room of the Inn there are some precious relics of the poet, carefully guarded and preserved. Altogether the collection numbers between thirty and forty articles and documents, some of them of the very highest interest. The Hole 'n' the Wa' Inn, which contains these interesting relics of the poet, was established in 1620. It is the oldest house in Dumfries to which a date can be fixed. In addition to autograph documents and relics, Mr. Thomson has an extensive library of Burns literature and a number of interesting portraits.

**Smallest Dogs.**  
The Mexican lap dog is the smallest member of the dog family.

**KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS**  
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**  
FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLD.  
Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.  
Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

**Cutting Scrape at Palisade.**  
A cutting scrape that may cost the life of N. P. Nelson, a Swede, occurred in Palisade Wednesday night. The particulars as we learned them from T. R. Jewell, justice of the peace of Palisade, are about as follows:

Nelson, who is a carpenter, worked for the Southern Pacific until Tuesday when he quit. He slept in a dugout with Jameson and Matson, two other Swedes who were also employed by the railroad company. Wednesday night about 12:30 a row occurred in the dug out and Nelson went out. He was followed by Matson who pulled a knife and began slashing Nelson. Nelson received a severe cut under the left arm, another in the left side and one on his upper lip. The wound in the left side is considered dangerous. Nelson finally got away from Matson and went to Carroll's saloon. He took with him a sack containing about \$52. He had lost considerable blood when he reached the saloon, but was able to tell how he was injured. The officers were notified and Dr. Abbott, who happened to be stopping at Palisade, was immediately summoned and did the best he could for Nelson and advised that he be taken to a hospital at once. Constable Hawkins arrested Matson for assault with intent to kill.

Justice Jewell was not notified of the crime until nearly ten o'clock. He then issued a warrant for Matson and began his preliminary examination, but continued it in order to bring Nelson to Elko. Before the justice was notified, Nelson made a statement before three witnesses that Matson stabbed him, Matson pled guilty this morning when arraigned.

Nelson is between 40 and 50 years of age and Matson is about 30. Mr. Jewell did not know what the trouble was about as he had no time to investigate before leaving for Elko.

Nelson is a member of Golden Link Lodge No. 167, I. O. O. F. of Minneapolis and has a receipt for dues paid until December 31st. The officers of Elko lodge have notified Golden Link lodge of Nelson's condition.

## A WRITING Patient.

A Topeka man was complaining of rheumatism. "There's no excuse for you being afflicted," said a friend "I used to have rheumatism. When it would strike me I would go home and have my wife throw her arms around my neck and give me a massage treatment. It helped me every time. You ought to try it." "I will," said the man. "When will I find your wife at home?"—Kansas City Journal.

**A Mystery Solved**  
"How to keep off periodic attacks of biliousness and habitual constipation was a mystery that Dr. King's New Life Pills solved for me," writes John N. Pleasant, of Magnolia, Ind. The only pills that are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to everybody, or money refunded. Only 25c at Elko Drug Co's store.

Advertise in the INDEPENDENT.

## SUMMONS.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE**  
Fourth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Elko, Laura Moody, plaintiff, against H. C. Moody, defendant.  
Action brought in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Elko, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.  
The State of Nevada sends greeting to: H. C. Moody, defendant.  
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Elko, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or if served out of this County, but in this District, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said Complaint.  
The action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court against you by dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and you, the said defendant, and for general relief on the grounds of failure to provide plaintiff the common necessities of life which failure and neglect is not the result of poverty on your part which you could not avoid by ordinary industry; the said failure to provide the said common necessities of life to plaintiff being for more than three years last passed. All of which will more particularly appear by reference to the complaint hereto, reference to which is hereby made.  
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.  
Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Elko, this Twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1906.  
A. G. DAWLEY, Clerk.

**Wouldn't it Make You Mad**  
If after advertising for two years and spent good cash on the same if some one wouldn't read the papers would say to you: "I thought you had gone out of business."  
**Wouldn't it Swoggle You?**  
So Let me shout so you won't forget it.  
"SELL YOUR HIDES TO DOLL"  
G. G. Garlin, Hynton & Hanna, Mayer & McCall, J. B. Bink, Agts.  
**FRED T. DOLL, WOOL and HIDES**  
**ELKO, NEVADA.**

**Auriferous Lake of Mud.**  
A day or two ago The News published an account of the finding of a huge deposit of placer ground by Mrs. Miller, sixteen miles from Goldfield. Last evening E. C. Crane arrived from camp. He is one eight owner in the proposition.

Mr. Crane said in response to interrogations by a News interviewer: "We have thirteen hundred acres of placer ground and your humble servant owns an eighth interest."

The claims are located on a mud flat about sixteen miles from Goldfield. A series of assays shows the ground to average from \$2 to \$15 a ton. It is impossible to determine how extensive the deposit is.

"On the surface the deposit is a mud or clay, but beneath it is a succession of layers of gravel and hardpan. The bottom of the auriferous deposits has not yet been reached."

"There is a proposition on foot to bring in a head of water and hydraulic the deposit. I believe that this is one of the richest and most extensive placer mines that has ever been found." Mr. Crane expects to spend a couple of weeks here at the springs recuperating from the effects of his arduous labors.—Carson News.

## Lady-Like Prospector.

There is a lady prospector in Nevada and she is said to be the only licensed lady broker in the sagebrush state. Already we learn that this feminine embodiment of Western energy has located "six beautiful claims, one of which has a red and white porphyry like running through it." We expect even better results, such as a lace work of quartz seams or an insertion of caliche; if the lady prospector will but skirt the foot hills she may find that the strata are planted into lovely folds and that the limestone forms a ruching around the rhyolite. Beautiful is no name for it; the desert ought to bloom like the rose beneath her fairy steps and the geology of Nevada ought to become no daintier as an Easter hat.—Appeal.

## COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board met August 6th. All members present.

Minutes read and approved.

Money in the county treasury counted and found correct.

Reports of various officers read and filed.

The bill of A. D. Miller for justice fees for \$10 filed May 4th was rejected by the board.

The bill of Mrs. Hood for \$10 for trip to Weiland's was laid over until the next meeting.

The following transfers were made from the general fund into the following road funds:

Elko.....	\$ 105.00
Whiterock.....	37.30
Lamoille.....	61.00
Mamie.....	25.00
North Fork.....	117.60
Columbia.....	39.00
Tuscarora.....	6.00
Ruby Valley.....	120.00
Clover Valley.....	81.00
Bryan.....	170.00

The official bond of J. T. Harris as constable of Cope township was approved and ordered filed.

The resignation of J. J. Wiseman as constable of Wells township was accepted and upon petition of citizens Wm. Drake was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The board then adjourned until Monday, Sept. 1, 1906.

## Went Accept The Employment.

A young lady who registered at the Commercial Hotel as Miss Ella J. Jones got off of No. 6 last night and was met by Alice Howard, the keeper of a Chinatown joint. She was surprised at the people she met at the train and refused to go with them. Being a stranger she did not know what to do nor where to go. She finally told her troubles to Constable Voss and he took her to the hotel. She told him that she had come here under an engagement to play the piano for a vaudeville troupe and not in a lease of ill fame.

She appealed to District Attorney Williams and he arranged an interview with her and Alice Howard. It developed in this interview that Miss Jones was sent here from San Francisco by Prof. E. Henry, a musician, to play the piano for \$1 a night. Miss Howard claims that Henry was fully informed as to the character of the people the young lady was to play for and Miss Jones says she was only told that she would meet "sporty" people. This she construed to mean theatrical people. She will remain here until her people send her money to return.